

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 SEPTEMBER 1982

Arab Summit Conference

The final statement of the Arab summit conference in Fes, read out over Rabat radio late on 9 September by Moroccan Minister for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, detailed the previously reported summit plan for solving the Palestinian problem and condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The statement said the conference was notified of the Lebanese Government's decision to end the Arab Deterrent Forces' role in Lebanon provided that arrangements are made between the Syrian and Lebanese Governments in light of an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. On the Iran-Iraq war, the conference declared its commitment to defend Arab territories and to consider any attack on an Arab country as an attack on all Arab countries. Both sides should adhere to UN Security Council resolutions and all states should discourage continuation of the war, the statement affirmed. In the Horn of Africa conflict, the summit expressed its support for Somalia against Ethiopian attacks on its territory. Finally, the conference agreed to set up a committee to contact UN Security Council members to follow up on summit conference resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In a speech at the end of the conference, carried by Rabat radio, Moroccan King Hassan II praised the eight-point Arab peace plan and asserted that the conferees worked in an atmosphere of "friendship and cooperation." He admitted that not everything had been completed regarding the Lebanon question and offered Morocco as the site for further discussion between Lebanese and Palestinians.

According to sources cited by AFP, Lebanon demanded at the conference that the Palestinians promise to cease military activity against Israel from Lebanese territory, but the PLO would not admit publicly that it had agreed to this promise to Arab leaders. Another AFP report said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad told the summit meeting that he will withdraw his troops from Lebanon if requested to do so by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. Meanwhile, some members of the PLO delegation at the Fes conference have rejected the Arab peace plan article on UN guarantees for peace among all states in the region because this violates Palestine National Council resolutions and is a concession to Israel, Lebanese newspaper sources cited by Monte Carlo radio claimed.

In a speech to the conference on 8 September carried by SUNA, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri called for Egypt's return to the Arab ranks. He asserted that Egypt was unaffected by the boycott declared at the Baghdad Arab summit and that the absence of Egypt from joint Arab action is intolerable. Conference sources cited by AFP revealed that with Numayri's stance, and support from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the conference decided to send a delegation to Cairo to discuss Egyptian reintegration into the Arab League. Egypt's AL-AHRAM, according to MENA, revealed that Arab states have been in touch with the Egyptian president during the conference.

In a statement to Amman television, Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran asserted that the fraternal atmosphere at the conference enabled the Jordanian king to speak objectively about a promising future with the presidents of Syria and Iraq. A Saudi commentary broadcast by Riyadh radio spoke of enhanced Arab confidence and said the most important result of the conference was an end to Arab differences.

Lebanon

Military Situation -- Israeli planes attacked and destroyed four SAM-9 launchers in the Dahr al-Baydar region on the morning of 9 September, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. A Syrian military spokesman confirmed that the Israelis had renewed their attacks against Syrian air defenses and admitted that three vehicles were hit, according to Damascus radio. A Lebanese police report cited by KUNA said Israeli aircraft also attacked Syrian artillery and tank positions.

Jerusalem radio said the destroyed missiles were the remainder of the battery attacked on 8 September. Senior Israeli officers cited by IDF radio said the Syrian attempt to infiltrate SAM's into Lebanon was apparently a "demonstrative act" designed to test Israel's reaction. In remarks broadcast by the radio, Israel's Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan claimed that Syria's stated willingness to leave Lebanon is "lip service" and "a political maneuver."

In other developments Voice of Lebanon radio said Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf is establishing a new organizational base in Tripoli.

Conditions for Israelis' Release — Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-General Command claims to hold the eight Israelis captured 4 September and has forwarded conditions for their release to the International Red Cross, AFP reported. The conditions are: Israel must issue a list of all Palestinians captured since 6 June; it must authorize Red Cross visits to them; and it must stop its "inhumane treatment" of captive Palestinians or "the same treatment" will be inflicted on the Israeli prisoners.

Israel

Israel gives the United States strategic assistance and contributes to its national security more than the United States aids Israel and contributes to its national security, Prime Minister Menahem Begin asserted in an interview to be published by BAMAHA and reported by IDF radio. Accusing the United States of intervening in Israel's affairs, he reaffirmed that the dispute between government and opposition over the new U.S. plan should be put to the test of elections.

Iraq

Attacks on Iranian Shipping -- Iraqi naval units sunk an Iranian vessel at the entrance of Khawr-e Musa and Iraqi planes raided shipping anchored off Bushehr port, setting an oil tanker ablaze, according to Iraqi military statements reported by INA.

Ramadan Comment, Husayn in Algeria -- In a statement to the paper 'UKAZ cited by INA, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan said the time is not right for Egypt to return to the Arab fold and welcomed Algerian mediation in the war with Iran. Meanwhile, INA reported that President Saddam Husayn made a brief stopover in Algeria and met with the Algerian president before returning home from the Fes summit.

Iranian-Saudi Relations

Responding to a Saudi protest against the activities of Iranian pilgrims in Medina, Iran's pilgrim supervisor Musavi-Kho'ini claimed that while the Iranian pilgrims have caused no problems and no disturbance, the Saudi authorities have created trouble for them, Tehran radio reported. Saudi Arabia's behavior toward Iranian pilgrims will show whether it is willing to have good relations with Iran, he added. Musavi-Kho'ini asserted the pilgrims' right to hold gatherings and chant slogans against Israel, the United States and the Soviet Union as part of their hajj ceremonies.

Libya

Libya and Czechoslovakia have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, a communique issued by both countries and transmitted by JANA announced. While in Prague for his talks with Czechoslovak leaders, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi also met with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who had arrived from Fes on a medical visit, according to Tripoli and Rabat radios. The Libyan leader subsequently visited Warsaw for talks with Polish leaders, Warsaw television noted.

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DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON DRAFT

LD100916 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Interview with Col (Mohammad Nader Dehqan), head of the Ministry of Defense Organization Department by unnamed correspondent -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Very well, esteemed Colonel (Dehqan). Could you please tell us about the legal age for military draft?

[Answer] Thank you. The legal age for draft in accordance with the general draft law is 19 years of age. It means that those who turn 19 will be called up for military service.

[Question] Well, why has the age of 19 been chosen?

[Answer] The age of 19 has been specified for reason that obviously a 19-year-old Afghan youth has completed 12th grade. On the other hand, he is single and lives as a bachelor. Hence, when a single youth enters into military service, he normally does not worry about home from the viewpoint of material and spiritual conditions so he completes his military service in the best way. As you know, in the past 22 was the draft age. Generally, 22 is the age when the youths of our beloved homeland get married. After graduation from 12th grade, they used to wander aimlessly for a year or two. Therefore, taking all things into account it is best from our point of view for the youths to join the service at the age of 19 and to be thus occupied.

[Question] Well, can you give us some information on the salary of the drafted soldiers, that is, those soldiers who are serving as draftees?

[Answer] The salary of the draftees, those soldiers who are serving the term of conscription, during the period of the draft term -- 2 years -- is 100 afghanis. After 2 years, their salary is 2,000 afghanis, which they receive on a regular basis. Of course, those who were in the service prior to the implementation of the decree dated 16 August 1982 as draftees will receive a salary according to the pre-decree date. That is, during the first 3 months of extra service they receive 2,000 afghanis. For another 3 months of extra service they receive 3,000 afghanis. But those who joined the ranks of the armed forces after the implementation of the above decree of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, after completing the draft period, during the third year, will receive 2,000 afghanis monthly as a salary.

[Question] Well, esteemed (Dehqan). What age is specified for the partial draft period of soldiers?

[Answer] The partial draft period of the soldier generally has been divided into three groups: The first is the 25-30-year-old age group; the second group is 30-35 years of age; the third group is 35-40 years of age.

When we use the word 40, in accordance with the law concerning mobilization, in the third group [words indistinct] we call up those who are 39 years old.

[Question] You have mentioned these three groups: Are you calling up those above the age of 40?

[Answer] As I pointed out earlier, at present it is impossible to call up any person over 39-years' old and so far nothing has been done contrary to the resolution and general mobilization regulations.

[Question] Could you give us information on those soldiers subject to partial callup who are 35-39 years of age, from the viewpoint of the units and their allowances?

[Answer] In accordance with the joint resolution of the Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers concerning those of our compatriots who are subject to partial callup and who are 35-39 years of age, we try mostly -- and practice shows that we do this -- to place these esteemed compatriots in the service units -- sarandoy and logistics -- in institutions and in their provinces. Of course, this is a concession and an extraordinary privilege for these compatriots to remain in their provinces.

On the other hand, the performance of duty in the service units such as logistics, institutions, etc, is easy. For this reason we in practice have placed them in these areas. The outstanding example is as you know, our units in the capital. They are being filled, in an extraordinary manner, as the result of the practical implementation of this method.

[Question] Esteemed (Dehqan), will you please explain about the length of service and concessions to those troops who are serving at present in accordance with the partial callup?

[Answer] It is known to our dear compatriots that military issues and the draft term are subject to their own law and regulation. In accordance with the general mobilization regulation of 1357 [March 1977-March 1978], those who are called up on the basis of general mobilization or partial callup must be paid 75 percent of their nonmilitary or civilian income. But the PDPA and DRA in accordance with their positive policy and extraordinary respect for the masses, without considering the norm of 75 percent the general mobilization regulations, have decided that the minimum salary to be paid to the reserves must not be less than 3,000 afghanis. The reservist who earns more than 3,000 afghanis from one of the government institutions, will be paid his latest salary from this government institution after the callup. A similar action will be taken if he is employed by the private sector.

[Question] Very well, will you please give us some information in general about excusing troops from service and suspending their service?

[Answer] Those who may be excused from being called up are those who are past the age of [words indistinct] and, second those who provide certificates from health commissions or the highest commission of the Health Department in the Ministry of Defense.

Similarly, workers and experts whose absence from their respective ministries is impossible will be given suspension cards for 1 year or until a replacement is found.

Similarly, there are suspension cards for medical reasons -- injury and illness -- that can be for 1, 2, or up to 6 months or a year. They are given 1 year, but if their health does not improve more time will be given to them.

[Question] Very well, esteemed Col eng (Mohammad Nader Dehqan). Will you give us specific information for our dear viewers on high school and college graduates and those who have less education than these? When, and after how long in the military service, will they be entitled to receive a salary and how much is being given to them?

[Answer] The troops and NCO's of the units who have a high education whether they have a B.A. [words indistinct] after 1 year of service will receive 2,000 afghanis monthly. Those who do not have a B.A. after the second year will receive 2,000 afghanis per month.

[Question] Very well, Col eng (Mohammad Nader Dehqan), head of the organization and general mobilization of the DRA Armed Forces. Thank you for your trouble and for letting us interview you and for giving us information.

[Answer] Thank you for giving me the opportunity to provide information to our dear compatriots on those issues you have raised and I hope these issues will be solved for them.

KESHTMAND MEETS WITH TRADE UNION LEADERS

LD060346 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, this afternoon met with the heads of provincial and city councils of trade unions. During a comprehensive discussion, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand shed light on the goals of the PDPA and the DRA. He said: Defending the revolution is a matter for all and belong to all nationalities and strata in our country. But workers, as the progressive and pioneer toilers of the society, are dutybound, in revolutionary unity with the peasants, to realize the weight and importance of the revolutionary tasks and should undertake them.

Speaking further on the convention of the Central Committee plenums of the PDPA concerning the improvement of the socioeconomic conditions of the toilers, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand added: One of the most important and serious issues discussed in the Ninth Central Committee Plenum was the matter of carrying out political work among the masses. Documents of the Ninth Plenum bear witness that political and ideological work must be strengthened among the masses, because of the revolution in all strata by taking into consideration the essence and character of each of the strata and classes, particularly among the workers and peasants. The masses ought to be attracted to political work. To accomplish political work among the masses it is necessary to find scientific and practical ways, means and methods. Pay attention to them. Most important of all, the truth must be told to the masses.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that afterward two officials of the trade unions of Afghanistan expressed their views concerning the work of the trade unions in the capital and provinces of the country and announced their readiness to work to realize the resolutions of the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum.

Subsequently 'Abdol Satar Pordeli, head of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan expressed thanks at meeting the Council of Ministers, promised that all members of the Afghan trade unions (?will take up) arms, until the end, to serve, defend and safeguard the gains of the April Revolution and its new development stage, and do not spare any efforts in realizing its aspirations.

At the conclusion, the (?symbol) of the Afghan trade unions was presented to Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand by the head of the Central Council of the Afghan Trade Unions. It was accepted with thanks.

DOST, BULGARIAN ENVOY EXCHANGE TREATY DOCUMENTS

LD061636 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information and Publicity Department reports that the relevant documents to the friendship and cooperation treaty between the DRA and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which was signed on 22 December 1981 in Sofia, during the visit by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, recently completed their legal stages. They were exchanged at noon today in the Foreign Affairs Ministry between Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA minister of foreign affairs, and Mladen Nikolov Mladenov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kabul.

STATESMAN ATTACKS PAKISTAN'S DEFENSE SPENDING

BK070744 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 28 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Satyabrata Rai Chowdhuri; all figures as published]

[Text] On June 14, Pakistan set apart a record Rs 2,209.53 crores for defence, which is about 28.4 percent of the Rs 7,837.18 crore budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1. This pushes up the defence expenditure by Rs 385.2 crores -- about 21 percent over the budgeted figure of Rs 1,824.34 crores for 1981-82. Defence would account for 47.1 percent of the current expenditure in the coming year. As percentage of GNP, this order of magnitude might represent nearly 10 percent.

Announcing the budget for 1982-83 over radio and television networks (in the absence of an elected parliament), the finance minister, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan said the geo-political situation and the heightened security concerns necessitated substantial increases in defence outlays. He disclosed that there had already been an increase of 7 percent in defence expenditure involving Rs 135 crores during the fiscal year ending June 30, over the budget estimates.

The massive defence outlay is ominous for the neighbours of Islamabad. Among the Asian countries, only China spends as much of GNP on defence, compared to 4.8 percent by India and 1 percent by Japan. According to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the average defence spending of developing countries as percentage of their GNP varies roughly from 5 percent to 6 percent. West Asia's share varies from 8 percent to 15 percent of GNP, whereas in South Asia it varies between 3 percent and 5 percent as weighted average for the entire region. Pakistan's defence expenditure as percentage of GNP has now touched almost double this figure.

It is important to note here that the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, in a report released on November 20 last year, categorically stated that Pakistan's defence expenditure is "heavily subsidized by outside donors." And it is well known that the largest donor is the United States itself. The recent U.S. decision to sell Pakistan arms worth \$3.2 billion and Washington's efforts to waive the Symington amendment (which prohibits the administration from assisting countries which have a known nuclear weapons programme) clearly indicate that the United States has been extensively involved in revamping and modernizing Islamabad's military machine.

Pakistan is augmenting its defence expenditure at a time when even the United States and the Soviet Union seem inclined to spend much less on defence than they did a few years ago. The leaders of both these countries appear to have realized that their economies cannot forever provide guns and butter simultaneously and that huge expenditure on armament, unless curtailed, will continue to have very undesirable effects on their economic and social stability. It is partly on account of this anxiety to put their economies on an even keel that they are eager to have a breathing spell in the strategic arms race. In a recently prepared study, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) has also pointed out that unless worldwide military expenditure is drastically curbed, humanity will be dangerously heading for an economic doom.

According to the independent commission on disarmament and security, the global military spending is currently estimated at about \$650 billion a year -- an amount higher than the entire income of the 1,500 million people living in the 50 poorest countries. In its report published recently, the commission, headed by Mr Olaf Palme, former Swedish prime minister, points out that for developing countries which account for a fourth of this arms expenditure, the economic consequences of expanding military outlays are ruinous. The commission also notes that in South Asia, India has the largest military establishment, but spends much less as a per capita basis or as a share of GNP than does Pakistan.

Since 1950, the General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions appealing, particularly to developing countries, for an overall reduction of military spending, employing the funds instead for economic and social purposes. There is now a general agreement that unless there is a cutback in the defence spending of developing countries, it will be well-nigh impossible for the non-defence sectors of their economies even to sustain the current rate of growth. The Pakistani leaders, however, do not seem to be worried on that score -- despite the fact that last year Islamabad's balance of payments gap touched the record figure of \$1 billion. This is a clear enough indication of the steady slowdown in the Pakistan economy over the years.

This is mainly due to the fact that, during the last three decades, the Pakistani leaders have thrown all available resources into enlarging their military potential. During this period, the leaders of successive regimes made only half-hearted attempts to harness scarce national resources for economic development. They have always been of one mind on one point -- the necessity of building up a formidable military machine. All of them believed -- almost as an article of faith -- that they could achieve their potential goals by the power of the gun alone. The latest defence outlay for 1982-83 reflects the same mood.

A substantial portion of this huge outlay will, of course, be used to acquire red-hot sophisticated weapons from abroad. But why do the Pakistani leaders want to acquire "prestige weapons" they can ill afford? They justify this in the name of national security. But, as revealed by a SIPRI report, such weapons, far from strengthening the defence system, impose a crushing burden on it. Pakistan, the report pointed out, acquired a large quantity of modern warheads both from the United States and China. But its army, trained to handle weapons of World War II vintage, lacked both support services and technical know-how necessary to operate and maintain these arms.

Not surprisingly these weapons became more of a liability than a source of strength when war broke out with India. "The complexity and sophistication of the Pakistani Patton tanks and F-104 fighters are said to have been a handicap to Pakistan. The Pakistanis reportedly proved incapable of operating the automatic control needed to fire the guns of the Patton tanks, which considerably slowed down their offence", the report added.

The emergence of Bangladesh meant not only the loss of 16 percent of the total area of Pakistan, 55 percent of its population, and 33 percent of the cultivable land, but also 40 percent of the GNP. In 1969-70, the net revenue receipts of the federal government, both from tax and non-tax sources and exclusive of the share of the provinces, was Rs 672.72 crores, of which the contribution of the erstwhile East Pakistan was Rs 250 crores. The importance of this contribution lay in the fact that it made all the difference between a surplus and deficit budget. This also makes it clear that the secession of its eastern wing has been a loss which Pakistan cannot hope to make up in the near future and that it must say good-bye to surplus budgets.

Since the heavy dose of deficit financing following the Bangladesh war, there has been a steady decline in the rate of economic growth and revenue deficits are now a regular feature of the annual budgets. While announcing the current budget, Mr Ishaq declared fresh taxation totalling Rs 492 crores, largely through increases in import duties and petroleum prices, to cover part of the budgetary deficit of Rs 714.14 crores. This is a crushing burden for a country which remains as underdeveloped today as three decades ago.

On June 12, Pakistan's military regime claimed "sustained economic recovery" since it came to power in July, 1977, but acknowledged that serious structural weaknesses still persist in the economy. An official economic survey for the year ending June 30 revealed that both efficiency and productivity are still low; the saving rate remains poor and a wide gap continues to exist between investment and savings and in external balance of payments. This has necessitated dependence on foreign aid and, consequently, the level of outstanding debt is continuously rising.

From its level of \$43 million in 1951, foreign economic assistance has increased to \$18.9 billion, of which \$4.4 billion is in the form of grants. The current account deficit for 1981-82 is projected to enlarge to \$1,308 million from the level of \$991 million in the preceding year. The survey also said that the first nine months of the fiscal year had seen a declining trend in export earnings which stood at Rs 17,563.3 million, against Rs 21,395.9 million over the same period last year, denoting a fall of 17.9 per cent.

The growth in gross domestic product [GDP] has been estimated at 6.6 percent on the basis of a wheat crop of 11.75 million tons, which the survey acknowledged "now appears to be in doubt." However, the output growth was estimated to exceed 6 per cent even if the wheat harvest turned out to be lower than last year. The growth in GNP at 5.9 percent is lower than that in the GDP and according to the survey, their differential is due to lower growth in remittances from Pakistanis working abroad. The per capita income rose only by 2.9 per cent.

These figures conclusively show that in this none too happy situation a massive defence budget is logically untenable.

IRRIGATION MINISTER DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 5 SEP

BK051604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey today left for Moscow on a week-long visit to the Soviet Union.

During his visit, Pandey will hold discussions with his Soviet counterpart on cooperation between the two countries on water resources development and allied fields.

USSR INTERESTED IN MINING EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

BK081011 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has shown interest in undertaking joint ventures with India for producing certain types of coal mining equipment. Soviet Coal Industry Minister Boris Bratchenko says this will benefit the markets of both the countries. In an article written in connection with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, Bratchenko stated that his country has considerable experience in the field and can successfully cooperate with India. The Soviet minister has visualized joint work in processing coal into liquid fuel and in designing and building coal industry projects in third countries.

GANDHI PAYS TRIBUTE TO KASHMIR'S SHEIKH ABDULLAH

BK091028 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Thousands of people are filing past the body of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah which is lying in state at the polo ground in Srinagar to pay their last homage. Life in the valley has come to a standstill and people are pouring into the city wailing. Recitation of verses from the Holy Koran is going on. Namaz-i-zanaja [prayers before burial] will be offered at 1100 tomorrow and the burial will take place immediately afterwards. He will be given a state funeral.

Paying glowing tribute to Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the prime minister has said that the Jammu and Kashmir state has lost a father figure and the country a great stalwart. Mrs Gandhi said the sheikh stoutly opposed the policies of the Muslim League and was a fine exemplar of the secular ideal of our nation. He won the admiration of people of different regions and religions.

Describing the sheikh as a tall Indian, Mrs Gandhi recalled that she first saw him in 1934 leading a procession. Not long after he came to be recognized a prominent figure in our freedom movement. Almost immediately after we became independent, sheikh saheb's beliefs were put to the test. Under his valiant leadership the people of Jammu and Kashmir were called upon to confront invaders of their land.

Expressing heartfelt condolences to Begum Abdullah and other members of the bereaved family, Mrs Gandhi said she and her family have lost a friend and a coworkers of many years.

TROOPS ON 'PRECAUTIONARY' ALERT IN KASHMIR

BK091107 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 9 Sep 82

[By Govindan Unny]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Sep 9 (AFP) — Indian Armed Forces were put on a state of alert today along the line of control with Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir following the death of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, chief minister of the strategic and disputed state, Defence Ministry sources here said.

The alert was purely precautionary and will last until the end of the 11-day mourning period declared by the state government for the late "Lion of Kashmir," who died of heart trouble last night at the age of 78, the sources said.

The central government in New Delhi took the unusual steps of closing all its offices and declaring two day's of mourning by the entire nation for the sheikh, who dominated the Kashmir political scene for half a century. Such steps had not been taken previously on the death of any other state chief minister, "but the sheikh was different as he was one of the last of the national leaders who took part in the freedom struggle against the British," one official explained.

Within minutes after the sheikh's death, his eldest son, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, health minister in the Kashmir Government, was sworn in as acting chief minister. The late sheikh had himself brought Dr. Abdullah into his government with the avowed intention of making him his successor. But how far he will be able to fill the vacuum created by the death of the sheikh remains to be seen, one press commentator said.

The sheikh's plans had already met with opposition when his son-in-law, G.M. Shah, also a minister in the state cabinet, objected to the installation of Dr. Abdullah as president of the ruling National Conference Party on the sheikh's orders. Mr. Shah resigned from the government when the late leader's intentions were made known a month ago.

"Now that the sheikh's demise has created a void in Kashmir that would be extremely difficult to fill, it is imperative that nothing is allowed to interfere with smooth succession in Srinagar," THE TIMES OF INDIA said in an editorial.

Picturesque Kashmir, with a majority of Moslems among its five million people, erupted in an outpouring of mourning for the sheikh, whom many Kashmiris considered "good," according to one account reaching here. Uncontrollable crowds thronged the sheikh's official residence last night and thousands flocked to the polo grounds of the capital this morning to file past his body lying in state on a special dias.

SHOOT ON SIGHT ORDERED IN RIOT-TRoubled MEERUT

BK091733 Hong Kong AFP in English 1709 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 9 (AFP) -- The authorities in Hindu-Moslem riot-hit Meerut city today issued shoot at sight orders to police as groups of Hindus and Moslems exchanged fire from house tops, reports reaching here said.

Press Trust of India (PTI) reports from Meerut, 75 kms from here, said one person was injured when police opened fire to disperse the two groups who were exchanging fire from the house tops.

With the report of one more fatal stabbing near a cinema last night, the death toll in the communal riot which began on Monday night over the possession of a place of worship, has reached to five.

There was no relaxation in the curfew which was imposed early Tuesday following clashes between the two communities.

About 350 people have been arrested so far, the report said.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON 'EXTREMISTS' IN NORTHEAST

BK070551 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 2 Sep 82 p 1, 5

[By Staff Reporter]

[Text] China has not extended assistance to the extremist elements in the northeastern region of India for the past 1 1/2 years. Thus, the hostile Nagas, the underground Mizos and members of the People's Liberation Army of Manipur and the People's Liberation Organization were not able to go to China. The hostile Nagas were also pushed to the border region from the Burmese side.

On 1 September an official spokesman informed reporters of the activities of the extremist elements on the borders and also mentioned the active role played by the police in crushing the Naga and Mizo rebels. The police have also extended all possible assistance to the Border Security Forces.

It has been noticed recently that the extremist elements were divided into various groups and subgroups due to leadership conflicts or cultural conflict with the inhabitants.

The spokesman said Tripura's tribal leader Bejoy Rangkhel voluntarily escaped to Bangladesh. His objective was to join hands with the rebel leaders of Bangladesh and enter Tripura through the Tripura-Mizo-Bangladesh border and create confusion there. However, the Border Security Force is keeping a strict vigil at the Tripura-Mizo-Bangladesh border. The Mizo extremists often try to enter the country from Bangladesh through this route, he added. The Mizos have two big bases at Chemtanang and Rumabazar in the Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh. Bejoy Rangkhel is now training in these bases.

All these extremists are demanding the formation of a "Greater Mizo;" in other words, a state composed of Nagaland, Tripura, Burma and Mizo. They also demanded the formation of a "Greater Nagaland." Mizo leader Laldechhenga, who is now in England, is trying to come to Dacca. The Government of India has objected and informed Bangladesh that his coming will hurt the good relations between India and Bangladesh.

On the other hand, at the recommendations of the Nagaland Government, a general election will be held in Nagaland on 10 November and various political parties are preparing for it.

In reply to another question, the spokesman said that in a clash between the extremists and the security forces on the night of 31 August in the Tangkun region of north Manipur, two persons were killed and large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured from the extremists.

Chinese infiltration: Recently 18 Chinese violated the Indian border by infiltrating into India through the Arunachal and Gangtok border areas. It was learned in Calcutta on 1 September that all 18 persons are now being officially interrogated. The 14 Chinese captured in the Arunachal border area, and the four captured in Gangtok were taken to Gauhati and interrogated.

The matter of Chinese infiltration has been kept very secret. The official spokesman refused to say anything on why the Chinese have suddenly violated the border.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH DPRK

BK080343 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq has expressed the confidence that friendship and cooperation between Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to grow in strength with the passage of time. He was addressing a function in connection with the 34th anniversary of the birth of the DPRK in Rawalpindi this evening.

He congratulated the people and the leadership of the DPRK for achieving great successes in the economic field and for adopting a foreign policy which had raised the image of the country abroad.

MINISTER ON FACILITIES THROUGH KHUNJERAB PASS

BK041113 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Details are being worked out by various federal ministries to provide necessary facilities to give a boost to the tourist traffic between Pakistan and China through the Khunjerab pass. This is stated by Federal Communications Minister Mohyuddin Baluch at a news conference in Islamabad today after his return from Kaxgar where he led the Pakistan delegation [on a visit to Xinjiang Province].

He said the first phase of the necessary infrastructure providing for moderate hotel accommodation, petrol pumps and garages on the Karakoram highway up to Khunjerab pass will be completed by some time next year which would facilitate the flow of tourist traffic from the Pakistan side. He said similar arrangements will also be made by the Chinese authorities on the other side of the Khunjerab pass.

PAKISTAN-OCCUPIED KASHMIR LEADERS ARRESTED

BK081309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Two former presidents of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan and Sardar Ibrahim Khan, and five other leaders of the opposition Muslim Conference have been arrested. Reporting this the [Pakistan] Urdu daily NAWA-I-WAQT says that the police had been raiding various places to arrest workers of the opposition four-party United Front. The front is demanding restoration of civilian rule.

BENAZIR BHUTTO'S DETENTION EXTENDED 90 DAYS

BK100958 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The military authorities of Pakistan have extended by 90 days the detention period of Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Miss Bhutto was due to be released today.

'MASSIVE QUANTITY' OF ARMS SEIZED IN ZHOB

BK070246 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] According to the Associated Press of Pakistan massive quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered at two places in Zhob District yesterday. Official sources reported that five persons have been arrested in this connection. The arms include 20 grenades, 10 Sten guns, two pistols, 5,000 rounds of cartridges, eight rifles and 16 magazines. Two cars carrying the smuggled arms and ammunition were also seized.

MENGHAL CHIEF ON BALUCH SEPARATIST MOVEMENT

BK051045 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Anthony Mascarenhas with additional research by Swatee Kotwal in the "Sunday Review" section: "The Baluch Cauldron"]

[Text] Boreham Wood, near Elstree, the former film capital of England, is hardly the place for planning a revolution, an insurrection or even a mini-riot of the kind that happens when Saturday night fever hits town. The actors and camera crews, who once played out such Irish drama in the old film lots, have long since departed. Now the only sound disturbing the tranquility of this modernized village, 20 miles from London, comes from the local flying club planes moving through the heavy air like giant dragonflies.

Boreham Wood, however, is also the home of Sardar Ataullah Menghal, the chief of the Menghals, one of the great Baluchistan tribes. Three years ago he left Pakistan for good and sought asylum in Britain. Now this polished, articulate man, who could easily pass for an English country squire, is the international spokesman for the Baluch independence movement.

"Boreham Wood," he told me with a smile, "is Boreham Wood Baluchistan."

The smouldering Baluch separatist movement is once again showing signs of coming alive. There are persistent reports that between 6,000 and 8,000 Baluch tribesmen, who have been trained and equipped with modern weapons by the Russians in Afghanistan, are preparing to launch an armed struggle this summer to win independence from Pakistan for their province. The reports identified their leader as Khair Bux Marri, chief of the Marri tribe. He is the most charismatic of the Baluch leaders and the only one who has never compromised with the Pakistan Government by accepting public office.

Like Menghal, Khair Bux had been living abroad since 1979 but did not seek political asylum. He left London for Kabul last December after failing to obtain long-term permission to live with his family either in Britain or France. His arrival in Afghanistan was a Christmas gift to the Russians and Afghans who have been looking for someone of his calibre to unite the Baluch tribes who have been battling with the Pakistan Army, on and off, for more than 30 years.

It has been suggested that the Soviet Union has long sought an effective riposte to the Afghan mujahidin groups by encouraging a counter-uprising in Pakistan where they have their bases. If this gambit has not been tried before, it is because of Pakistan's hitherto ambivalent position vis-a-vis the superpowers. American aid and the new American dominant influence in Pakistan, however, is said to have removed the need for such constraints and the Russians are now preparing to play their so-called "Baluch card."

This could, indeed, be the Russian and Afghan strategy. But the Baluch nationalists have their own reasons, as Sardar Ataullah Menghal made clear in a remarkably candid interview he gave me recently. He said the Baluch had "no alternative" to a renewed struggle for independence since General Zia, as other Pakistani leaders before him, had firmly shut all avenues for a political settlement. Menghal, who admitted he was in regular contact with Khair Bux in Kabul, would neither confirm nor deny reports of an imminent armed uprising by the Baluch tribes. But he did say, in answer to my question, "the possibility is very much there."

He also spoke about the inevitability of violence and bloodshed. "No country," he told me, "has got out of the clutches of a colonial power just by begging, through the courts or by shouting slogans on the road. Bloodshed has to come in one way or another. Bloodshed has to occur in Baluchistan. Certainly our people will have to fight it out."

"Are you convinced now that there is no other way but independence?" I asked him.

"Yes," came Menghal's firm reply. "All other avenues have been closed to us. Even when I was in Pakistan (before he left to seek asylum in the West) I was convinced there was no way other than independence."

"Pakistan," Menghal said, "was gone the day they kicked East Pakistan out. For us, the Baluch, Pakistan was thrust upon us and even today we hate to be part of it. But let me say we did try to make the inevitable rape enjoyable but they did not even let us do that."

Explaining the historical perspective of the Baluch struggle against Pakistan, Menghal recalled that the start of the trauma came with the founding of Pakistan in 1947. Baluchistan, he claimed, "was the only state which did not accede willingly to Pakistan. That's one record. Kalat (the Baluch state) had the same status, the same relations with Britain's Whitehall as Nepal had. It was quite different from the relationship existing between Britain and the other (princely) states of India. But nobody bothered about this even when Kalat's two assemblies unanimously passed resolutions rejecting accession to Pakistan. What was the result? Mr Jinnah sent his armed forces there and the ruler of Kalat was forced to sign the accession to Pakistan."

The Baluch never forgot this aggression, he said, and over the years had tried to remind the Pakistanis: "Look here, you have forced this accession on us and we are not going to accept it in our hearts." In retaliation, Pakistan launched a further series of army operations to subdue the Baluch -- in October, 1958, in 1963, 1967 and during the Bhutto years from 1973 to 1977.

Despite these experiences, Menghal said, the Baluch did try for a peaceful solution. "At times we went out of our way to see if it was possible to adjust with the Punjabis on the matter of live-and-let-live. Take the 1973 Constitution. We went out of our way then. We said let us work together if the intentions are not mala fide. But you see what happened then?" Menghal was referring to the dismissal of the Baluchistan Government in Quetta and the renewed crackdown by the Pakistan Army in April 1973.

He thought Pakistan's policies in erstwhile East Pakistan in 1971 which led to the creation of Bangladesh should have been a lesson to the Punjabis "but they did not learn."

Referring to the attempts by Baluch leaders for a settlement after General Zia took over in July, 1977, Menghal said they were convinced that "if at all we were to get anywhere, then we must see the Punjab cut down to size. Pakistan is composed of four nationalities and each nationality has an equal right to live. We wanted a device which would ensure equal division of everything in the central government. We didn't want provincial autonomy. We wanted a one-fourth share of everything -- an equal share in the services whether they are defence or civilian, in the central funds, and in all the authority that the centre enjoyed. This was the only way we could snatch away the ability of the Punjabis to back out and default on promises."

"But did you really think the Punjab would accept this?" we asked him.

Menghal: "Of course not. They only want an open door to colonize the land of Sind, the mines of Baluchistan and the gas we have and everything so that they can squeeze out the last drop of our blood and turn us into a minority even in our own land."

Warming to this theme, Menghal said the fact that Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, once the blue-eyed boy of the Pakistan Army, was sent to the gallows by General Zia should be an object-lesson to the world. "Power in Pakistan does not lie with those who wear the trappings of it, but with the army -- which has always ruled -- and remember always, it's a Punjabi army."

He continued: "The Pakistan Army has spread like an enormous octopus in Baluchistan. The countryside is dominated by mushrooming cantonments. The prime intention is and has always been colonization. Baluchistan is a vast but underpopulated area. And now that most of the world -- Britain, Canada, the USA and parts of the Gulf -- is closed to the Punjabis, they want to colonize Baluchistan just as they have colonized and taken the best lands in Sind."

In Baluchistan, Menghal said "99.9 percent of the central government bureaucrats, commissioners, secretaries and other functionaries are outsiders. Even labour is being brought from outside as in the case of the Hub River area near Karachi where the locals are denied jobs given to outsiders. Should there be a referendum tomorrow, the outsiders will outnumber us. This is what the intention is."

"But to achieve this," Menghal warned, "they will have to walk over innumerable dead bodies of the Baluch."

Menghal got extremely emotional. "Bloodshed has to occur in Baluchistan," he declared. "We are a small nation with practically no means. But things keep changing on this globe. I don't think we should be pessimistic about the way things are going." Clearly he was referring to the new situation in the area -- a friendly and cooperative Afghan regime backed by the Soviet Army sitting across the Pakistan border.

In answer to questions, Menghal said the Baluch did not want to get snarled in 'big power' politics. At the same time he was convinced that the Americans were inimical to the Baluch; and that the renewed U.S. military aid to Pakistan was intended not to strengthen that country's capability against the Russians but to "suppress the Baluch whom the Americans call subversionists." "Can the Pakistanis ever confront the Russians?" he asked. "In my view the Baluch are the targets for American arms."

All this left Babrak Karmal's Soviet-backed regime and the Red Army in Afghanistan as the principle hope for the Baluch, but Menghal would not directly confirm it. He did however say in answer to our questions about aid from other quarters: "In the situation we are in, do you think we are fools not to take help from any other quarter if we can get it?"

There have been for months persistent reports that between 5,000 and 8,000 Marri and Menghal tribesmen have been training in Afghanistan with modern Soviet-made weapons provided by a sympathetic Afghan regime and its Russian backers. Menghal refused to talk about it. But he did say that preparations for the liberation struggle was now "being done on an organisational basis" and that "there is now very active coordination" between the Baluch tribes. This suggests that proper organisation and unity of action could give a new Baluch upsurge both substance and a sharp cutting edge.

I asked him bluntly, "Is another armed Baluch uprising imminent?" Menghal: "The possibility is very much there. But when it's going to happen, even if I know, I am not going to say for very obvious reasons."

I persisted in my probing: "Would you say that the present time and international situation is critical for your plans?" Menghal: "Yes, things are going in everybody's favour. The Punjabis are getting all sorts of aid. But it runs in our favour too. We feel that we must make hay while the sun shines. Somebody who can be of help to us I'm sure will not be ignorant of the fact that the time to act is now. If he is late, then we may all miss the bus. But I don't think that's going to happen."

KHAMENE'I REJECTS FES SUMMIT DECISIONS

LD092236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in West Europe; Ahmad 'Azizi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and cultural counsellors of the Islamic Guidance Ministry, together with the international affairs under secretary to the Ministry of Islamic Guidance, held talks today with Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting the president of the republic, addressing those present, said: Your tasks, whether you are ambassadors, charges d'affaires or cultural representatives, indeed constitute a single activity although carried out in two different ways. Your tasks are important from two viewpoints: To begin with the activities outside the country from the political and cultural standpoints constitute the outside shell of the Islamic revolution and of our republic which, if not correctly and accurately stated, would result in our revolution and its concomitant, the Islamic Republic, being sunk in vagueness and silence and would open the way for comments, reports and tendentious views. Second, the thinking and foundations of this revolution are not confined to our country and this nation. A nation's revolutionary ebullition would only endure when it could find a place in connection with the minds, thoughts, the ready objective backgrounds and the inquiring hearts of the world peoples, and only thus would the revolution remain; otherwise, the confining of a revolution within the boundaries of a single country and one nation would be tantamount to the destruction of that revolution.

The president of the republic added: All the forces that are abroad should be mobilized as the active biceps and brains of the Islamic Republic of Iran; only then would our representatives not remain as lonely strangers.

Referring to the fact that no appreciable work has so far been carried out with regard to cultural activities, Khamene'i said: Cultural links, particularly with the Islamic Republic, which has carried out a revolution with a rich cultural infrastructure, constitute the most fundamental and important steps. If we were to demonstrate our culture to the world's countries we would require instruments which are constituted by cultural links in foreign countries.

Referring to U.S. and Israeli criminal acts against the Palestinians and the discussion of them at the Fes conference, the president of the republic said: That forum is a complementary step for broadening Israel's latest 3-month onslaught against Lebanon. Indeed, the real aims of this plan frustrate and destroy the boiling over of the Islamic revolution in the region which, with the presence of the movement of our Palestinian brothers, should have acquired greater color, brilliance and possibilities.

Mr Khamene'i said: The United States well knows the reactionary Arab heads and knows that the path to achieving its desires is to put the least possible pressure to bear on those people, and those people, because of their differences, discord and sundry acts of egoism cannot bear pressures and heartily embrace imposed and dictated ideas, thoughts and policies.

While expressing deep regret for the latest decision by the conference of Arab leaders in Fes, the president of the republic said: This move of theirs is tantamount to decapitating, neutralizing and destroying the great revolutionary movement of the Palestinian people which had acquired reality, thanks to demonstrations, articles, speeches and other things toward bringing about the Palestine Resistance organization. In other words, in reality this is tantamount to crossing out all the efforts, toils and endeavors carried out since 1947, and this calamitous outrage has been carried out with Israel's initiative, with encouragement and direction from the United States, and thanks to direct and indirect assistance from reactionary Arab rulers.

In conclusion, Khamene'i said: By what rule and in accordance with what duty are these Arab heads taking decisions for the Palestinian nation? No one, whether Arab or non-Arab, has the right to decide for the Palestinian people except when it to their advantage, and any decision on the fate of Palestine and the Palestinians is solely entrusted and linked to them. We, as the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, absolutely reject and do not accept the resolutions of the Fes conference and we condemn any decision made that is tantamount to putting an end to the movement and resistance of the Palestinian people, deeming it as an act of treason against the Palestinian people.

TEHRAN CALLS FES DRAFT PEACE PLAN 'TREASON'

GF100550 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] While news agency reports indicate that the Fes summit conference may issue its final statement today, the conference has approved the draft of a so-called Middle East plan. This shameful plan provides for the recognition of the Zionist entity and comprises a number of U.S., Saudi and Tunisian proposals. The plan also provides for finding a place for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip whose center is east Jerusalem and ending the presence of the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

This resolution is a treason to the Palestinian question and to the Muslim peoples of the region and is intended to pave the way for the implementation of the plots of the United States and its allies against the Islamic movement.

Reports from Fes say that 'Arafat and Fahd, who were (?associated together) in bringing about the approval of this agreement, gave the victory sign when they left the tribal celebrations that were held.

The PDRY leader left Fes yesterday in protest over this plan.

The Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs said that the Fes talks lasted longer than expected.

The ambassador of the Zionist entity to the United States has welcomed the desire of the Arab countries to hold talks with his country.

A spokesman for the Jordanian regime said that the greater part of the plan will remain secret but declined to give the reason.

In Saudi Arabia, Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that Reagan's proposals for a so-called Middle East peace are positive and constructive. He said: We will decide what the Arab stand will be on the U.S. plan. This is the first Saudi reaction to Reagan's plans. Earlier, Saudi ministers had said that the U.S. proposals are being studied.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,042

LD091736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Communique No 1,042 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. In the course of the military operations carried out by Islam's heroic forces during the past 24 hours, their gunfire on enemy artillery positions, tanks, mortars and infantry inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy.

In the operational zone in the western part of the country, a sporadic exchange of fire continued; in Meymak this fire was intense. On the western fronts our combatants, by defending their positions and by retaliating against enemy fire, destroyed certain positions and fortifications of the Saddamist forces.

In the operational zone in the southern part of the country an exchange of heavy-weapon fire continued and our forces, while carrying out their reconnaissance and combat missions and patrol and penetration operations, controlled enemy movements and, by opening artillery fire, disrupted movement by Saddamist forces.

Our combatants, by smashing enemy defensive positions and lines on the opposite bank of the Arvand Rud, destroyed three bunkers and two observation posts of the Iraqi military and killed or wounded a number of their servicemen.

Yesterday, Abadan residential areas came under intense fire from heavy long-range weapons of the Saddamist army, and as a result of hits by enemy mortars, seven housing units in that city were destroyed and one of our compatriots was wounded.

During the past 24 hours, our air defense units vigilantly continued to counter aggression by enemy aircraft against border regions in the southern and western parts of the country.

On 7 September, 24 combatants from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the war zones joined the God-seeking caravan of martyrs in defense of Islam and the Islamic homeland. May God's mercy be upon their souls!

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRANIANS FIRE ON IRAQI TARGETS, INFLICT LOSSES

LD091940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] According to an IRNA and Central News Unit report, the combatants of Abadan's Islamic Revolution Committee, our gendarmerie fighters and navy, opened retaliatory fire on the Saddamist positions in the vicinity of Kharm al-Bahriyah and As-Sibah in Iraq on the opposite bank of the Arvand Rud, and, during the past 24 hours, destroyed 1 enemy troop-carrying vehicle, 1 fuel tanker, 14 trenches, and killed or wounded 57 Saddamist troops; enemy ambulances were on the move for hours evacuating the wounded.

ARDABILI REQUESTS STRONGER SECURITY MEASURES

LD091800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the following letter has been sent by Mr Musavi-Ardabili, the president of the State Supreme Court, to Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister, in connection with the bomb explosion and the crime committed recently by the hypocrites organization.

In His exalted name. His Excellency Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister:

These days, the martyr-nurturing nation is witnessing the crimes and tragedies caused by the savage hypocrites throughout the country, in particular in Tehran, in the form of blind killing and explosions aimed at spreading terror and fear.

Although these foolish acts have no effect on our combative people but elicit disgust and damnation for their supporters, and because those in authority are religiously and legally responsible for the shedding of any drop of blood and any violation of the law, and since they must act with utmost decisiveness, prudence and commitment, I consider myself dutybound to ask Your Excellency to order those in authority and the security officials to make use of the measures taken to maintain civil security and to put the policies adopted and their results at the disposal of the officials and of the people.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili, president of the State Supreme Court and member of the Supreme Judicial Council

NATEQ-NURI TO ANNOUNCE SECURITY MEASURES

LD092002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Following the letter to the prime minister from Mr Musavi-Ardabili, president of the State Supreme Court, the prime minister, Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, sent a letter to the interior minister as follows:

In His exalted name. To Brother Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri, the esteemed minister of interior:

In view of the responsibility of the Interior Ministry for safeguarding the country's security, please issue instructions to inform the esteemed president of the State Supreme Court, the responsible officials and the people of the steps taken by the State Security Council to combat the tools of the arrogant power in the country. Such information should not compromise the country's security.

Undoubtedly, informing our Muslim nation of the acts of self-sacrifice carried out by the selfless members of the Islamic Revolution committees, the Islamic Revolution guards corps, the Mobilization forces, the police and the Islamic Revolution public prosecutor's office will further strengthen the will of our multimillion-strong Muslim masses in waging the fight against the imperialist and Zionist scum.

[Signed] Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran

3 INJURED IN TEHRAN BOMB EXPLOSION 9 SEPTEMBER

GF091626 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA -- Three innocent passers-by were injured when a weak bomb exploded in the Lalezar Street, central Tehran, at 1245 hours local time today.

The bomb had been planted under a car which was parked in front of a jewelry shop. The blast, which was carried out in a crowded section of the city by the U.S. inspired agents, also caused the smash of the windowpanes of some buildings and shops.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' DEFEATED NEAR PIRANSHAH

LD092012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] According to an IRNA report, following mopping-up operations in polluted areas and the liberation of deprived and Muslim Kurdish people from the domination of pro-American mercenary minigroups and assailants, 10 villages near the city of Piranshah were cleansed from the filth of illegal armed elements. The counterrevolutionaries suffered very heavy losses.

According to this report, the operations, which were carried out yesterday by the strong combatants of Islam, resulted in one of the important bases of the counterrevolution in the village of (Hangabad) being captured. The villages of (Zeydan), (Vadi), (Gulban Shiyan), (Richabad), (Kuzehgaran), (Vardeshan), (Kanisabab), (Tariqnan), (Hangabad) and (Fowqanlu) were mopped up and their oppressed inhabitants liberated from the evil of the assailants.

According to the same report, in the course of the aforesaid operations the counter-revolution suffered about 100 casualties -- an accurate report will be announced later.

The operations of the strong combatants of Islam in this region aimed at uprooting the germs of corruption are still continuing.

HOARDING, OVERCHARGING CALLED 'TREASON'

LDO41218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1120 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The hoarding and overcharging of commodities, which burdens the society's oppressed, was one of the country's chaotic economic and social problems cited during yesterday's Friday prayers.

Hoarding itself is a destructive phenomenon which, if its growth is ignored, will automatically cause economic weakness and ultimately makes the revolution vulnerable to foreign enemies.

As Brother Hashemi-Rafsanjani said, a hoarder is no different from those who carry weapons and grenades against the Friday prayers. From the social point of view they are in the same category. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the tribunals against hoarding and overcharging have heavy responsibilities. Any omission in the struggle against economic crime is seen as treason against the revolution and as ignoring the rights of the oppressed. It is hoped that through the government's fundamental measures and the tribunal's revolutionary firmness, the hoarders and those overcharging will be punished for their inauspicious actions and at the same time the economic and social nests of corruption will be destroyed and the deprived and the oppressed, who are the true heirs of the revolution, will be relieved from the burden of hoarding and overcharging.

ECONOMY MINISTER ADDRESSES TORONTO IMF MEETING

GF092036 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Toronto, Sept 9 (IRNA) -- Iranian Minister of Economics and Finance Dr Hoseyn Namazi last night criticised the role of superpowers and pointed out that developing countries are suffering because of the present economic order prevailing in the world.

Dr Namazi was addressing the 1982 joint annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank opened here for a general discussion of the deepening global recession and the deteriorating fragile financial system.

The Iranian minister said the developing countries' sufferings are due to superpowers hegemony and manipulation in the world economy.

The joint annual meeting is the 37th in a series which was opened on Sept 7 by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Dr Namazi in his address strongly criticised the absence of the representatives of Palestinian nation and said that their representation was not arranged even at the level of observer.

He blasted the presence of the Zionist regime and said the regime had "embarked on total destruction of Palestine."

Giving a brief account of the struggle of the Iranians against the imperialism and exploitation, Dr Namazi said the Islamic nation could succeed in thwarting all such plots of superpowers just because of their faith in Islam.

Namazi then criticised the IMF for violation of its own charter and said the IMF "refused even to hear our grievances against illegal action of the United States. [quotation marks as received]

He said that the case of Iran is a clear proof that the "present system in the IMF is unable to take effective against the will of its major industrialised shareholders. [quotation marks as received]

In listing the superpowers' moves to hit at the Islamic revolution, Namazi said they finally resorted to Iraq and ordered Saddam to attack Iran on Sep 22, 1980.

However, he said, the Muslim people of Iran heroically drove out the invader Iraqis with the help of Allah. He then said that Iran would soon conclude its defensive actions under the unique leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

Listing the great losses of Iran during the imposed war Namazi said Iran had been nevertheless able to conclude major developing projects such as building of roads in the provinces and electrificating [as received] of the rural areas and improvement in other communication facilities.

He contributed these accomplishment to Iran's independent oil and trade policy based on serving the deprived Iranian people rather than the rich.

Namazi then denied reports of foreign media and said that Iran had not even once failed to honor its financial commitments.

He concluded by saying that Iran believed a just and equitable relations was the only way for creating an environment conducive to peace at advancement of the human race.

MONTAZERI CRITICIZES FRG TREATMENT OF IRANIANS

LD040348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Central News Unit reported that today a group of ambassadors, charges d'affaires and consuls of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the West European countries and America, together with the under secretary in charge of financial and administrative affairs and officials in charge of political bureaus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met with Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom. At this meeting, Ayatollah Montazeri praised the efforts of the representatives of the Islamic Republic abroad in publicizing the aims of the Islamic revolution and neutralizing the attempts to create an antirevolution atmosphere. He then addressed the supervisors of the Embassies of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said: Try to concentrate your efforts on pleasing God and acting according to the duties and responsibilities given to you by God so that if your efforts in reaching your aim are defeated you will not be disgraced before God and your own conscience. Ayatollah Montazeri added: You are the mouth of the revolution and Islam. Although you might encounter hardships and difficulties on this path, it is necessary to represent the Islamic Republic in practice by selflessness, sacrifice and acting strictly according to Islamic regulations.

According to the same report, several Muslim Iranian students released from the prisons of the regime in the FRG, who have been deported from that country after being released, together with the representative of the union of the Islamic associations of the Iranian students in Europe, today met and conferred with Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom. At this meeting, first the representative of the union conveyed the greetings of the Iranian Muslim students imprisoned in the FRG and described the shameful condition of these prisoners and the inhuman behavior of the FRG police toward them. Then Ayatollah Montazeri, while hoping that these students would be freed from the prisons of the fascist regime in the FRG and praising the resistance and revolutionary behavior and uncompromising attitude of the Muslim students abroad, asked them not to ignore their studies and to search for knowledge while continuing with their political struggle against the government subservient to blasphemy and international oppression and counter-revolutionary elements.

Ayatollah Montazeri added: It is surprising that the FRG Government, in spite of its political and economic relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, is antagonizing the 36 million Iranians to such an extent. They imagine that they are faced with a limited number of students and are unaware that they are facing a great and resistant nation.

Ayatollah Montazeri then emphasised: The FRG Government should understand the Islamic revolution of Iran and should take steps in accordance with its conditions and stance.

OFFICIAL CLAIMS FRG INTERFERENCE IN AFFAIRS

LD091202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the charge d'affaires of the West German Embassy in Tehran met with the Islamic Guidance Ministry's international affairs under secretary this morning and discussed the expansion of cultural activities between the two countries.

During the meeting, the Islamic Guidance Ministry's under secretary said: It would have been more appropriate for this meeting to discuss more [word indistinct] matters. But, due to the hostile and incorrect treatment of Iranian students by the German Government, it should be pointed out that before being a political revolution, the Islamic revolution of Iran is a cultural and ideological one. Because of the actions of the German Government, the people of Iran have exerted pressure on us for not adopting a (?different) attitude toward the German Government.

The Iranian Government has decided to assign the operation of the Goethe Institute -- which has been run by the German Government -- to the Islamic Guidance Ministry within the next 2 months. We ask you to inform the German Government of this decision of the Iranian Government.

The West German Embassy's charge d'affaires replied: Is this decision due to the deportation of the 5 Iranian students from Germany, or because of the upcoming trial of the 80 students?

The Islamic Guidance Ministry's under secretary replied: Numbers do not matter to us. As we treat foreigners respectfully, we want other governments to treat our students -- who are in fact our representatives and a part of our revolutionary nation -- respectfully.

The West German Embassy's charge d'affaires said: Our government is in favor of greater expansion of cultural relations with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Guidance Ministry's under secretary replied: After the Islamic revolution of Iran, the German Government has allowed its political stance to interfere with the affairs [as heard] and has been strongly hindering the growth of Islamic ideas. If your government is in favor of the expansion of cultural relations with Iran, it should respect our views.

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

LD091826 Tehran IRNA in English 1014 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 9, IRNA -- The Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey signed a letter of understanding for land, sea and air transportation as well as transit cooperation here Wednesday afternoon.

Deputy minister of transport and communications of Turkey, Orhan Buldac, said that the volume of Turkish export goods to Iran during the past eight months exceeded one million tons. According to this letter of understanding, Turkey undertook to provide Iran with charter ships and also services they needed, the deputy minister added.

Referring to air transportation between the two countries, Buldac noted that the Islamic Republic had agreed to provide facilities for the Turkish air lines to resume its flights to Iran. The agreement signed between Iran and Turkey in 1980 deemed it necessary for both parties to hold annual meetings to review the contract.

Mehdi KARBASSIAN, transportation undersecretary at the Iranian Ministry of Roads and Transportation, said that Iran had requested Turkey to review parts of the 1980 agreement relating to international passenger and cargo transportation. The two sides also decided to study railway transportation tariff for commodities as well as providing facilities for the transportation through Turkey of Iranians to Europe and Syria. Turkey also agreed to increase the Islamic Republic's telecommunication lines to that country from six to 12, KARBASSIAN added.

NVOI WARNS OF DICTATORSHIP BY MONOPOLISTS

TA090619 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Our Nation's Revolution Is a Popular and Anti-Imperialist Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: One of the special characteristics of the glorious popular and anti-imperialist revolution of our nation was the active participation in it of all the strata of the people, particularly the millions-strong masses of toilers and the oppressed. In other words the revolution belongs to all the people and to all the true revolutionary forces, and therefore its fruit should also belong to all of them.

Unfortunately, we are observing through experience that specific groups whose feelings of monopolism outweigh the general interests of the revolution and Iran today consider themselves as the sole heirs of the revolution and have made their profession the sowing of discord and the creation of differences, without paying heed to the interests of the revolution. They consign to oblivion the fact that the revolution belongs to all the people, and by this means they strive to impose the dictatorship of a specific group over the people in our liberated homeland. These superficial and monopolistic elements, by attaching labels on the sincere forces that have faith in the revolution, strive to drive them from the arena and to take sole possession of the revolution and the Islamic Republic. According to Ayatollah Montazeri, these elements are the ignorant friends of the revolution, and their action prepares the ground for the growth of discontent.

One cannot overlook the fact also that it is again these gentlemen who endeavor by any means to prevent under various pretexts every fundamental measure by the Islamic government that is in the interests of the toiling and oppressed people. It is they who do not want the toiling Iranian people to be saved from the Satans of the bazaar. It is they who do not allow our homeland's workers to be freed from the evil of the Satanic labor law and to lead a normal human life. If we wanted to recount all the difficulties created by these superficial elements in the face of the beneficial measures of the Islamic government, even a whole book would not suffice.

From the viewpoint of these gentlemen every measure carried out by the Islamic government in the interest of the oppressed people is a communist measure. Thus, they have created a bogey man of communism by which they want to frighten the realistic leaders and to prevent their taking measures in the interest of the people.

It is the people who want land to be placed at the disposal of the farmers, the workers to enjoy a comfortable life, that an end be put to exploitation, and that the plundering of the capitalists and the parasites of society be terminated. These are the demands of our nation, if the true communists also demand their implementation, what objection can be levelled at them? The Iranian revolution, too, has heralded the implementation of these tasks for the Iranian people. Today the people rightly want to enjoy the revolution's blessings, gains and benefits.

Any group and strata and any monopolist who under any pretext, willingly or unwillingly, prevents the fulfillment of this slogan of the revolution actually pours grist into the mill of the enemies and assists the counterrevolution in achieving its ominous goals.

NVOI URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

TA072050 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Double Revolutionary Vigilance"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Since the counterrevolution and the disillusioned foes of the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot stand face-to-face against our always-on-the-scene nation, they resort to every crime and treachery. The bomb blast incident in Tehran, as a result of which a number of people were killed and many of our unarmed and innocent compatriots were wounded, is an example of the crimes of the counterrevolutionary elements, and at the same time is indicative of the weakness and impotence of these expelled dregs and natural criminals.

Every schoolchild knows that planting bombs here and there, in thoroughfares and mosques, in offices and on streets, in buses or in similar places is not a difficult job. The counterrevolution and the dregs of the former regime, by resorting to the method of committing crimes and assassinations, are in fact demonstrating their weakness and abjectness to our heroic nation. However, despite the fact that resorting to such criminal methods is proof of the ignominious defeat of the counterrevolution's elements and the foes of the Islamic Republic, nevertheless one should not and cannot ignore this incident and similar bloody incidents. One must discover the aim of the counterrevolution and the elements of world-devouring America in committing such crimes. One should find out which persons, groups and organizations could be the main and principal elements in such crimes.

Devoting attention to this matter and conducting an unbiased and realistic review and analysis of this bloody incident, and similar events, is necessary for this reason because every time such an event occurs in our homeland, some people wittingly, and others unwittingly, focus attention on a specific organization, and let us say clearly, only on members and followers of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization.

We have repeatedly stated in the past and repeat now that terrorism is not only not a revolutionary method, but on the contrary is a counterrevolutionary method and is misleading. It is an incorrect method which first of all diverts individuals, particularly young people who are inexperienced or who have slight experience, from the main path of revolutionary struggle. Second, it is an element in the hands of the counterrevolution to strike at the revolutionary gains of the nation. Third, it could very well prepare the conditions for attacking all revolutionary and committed forces.

We have stated and repeat that any organization, whatever its name, title and ideological views may be, when it resorts to the incorrect and counterrevolutionary method of terrorism, actually throws itself into the embrace of the counterrevolution. Experience and history have demonstrated that, in our homeland, there were some organizations that, as a result of the treachery of their leaders, gradually deviated from the principal and theoretical method of revolutionary struggle, and embraced the incorrect methods of struggle, including terrorism, and finally popped up in the same place with individuals such as the traitor Bani-Sadr.

All of us are aware of this fact. However, the deviation of organizations which one day possessed traces of belonging to the masses, and which later due to the treachery of their leaders fell into the quagmire of opportunism and terrorism, cannot be an excuse for blaming every crime, explosion, assassination and murder on these organizations, or for diverting the opinions and views of the responsible authorities and of the security and military officials from the main danger: the plots of the counterrevolution, the dregs of the former regime, the criminal SAVAKists and the remnants of the Imperial Army.

It should not be forgotten that the elements of the former regime -- the SAVAKists and the mercenaries of the counterrevolution -- have penetrated government organizations, revolutionary institutions and the mass media, as the imam has repeatedly emphasized. By pretending to be Muslims and by resorting to various ploys, by exploiting the lack of experience and the mentality of compromise of some of the authorities, these elements have so far dealt heavy blows to the revolution.

One of the methods employed by the criminals of the former regime and the elements of the Americanized counterrevolution is that always during the occurrence of certain incidents, such as assassinations or explosions, they strive to divert public opinion from the main source and origin of terrorism and crime. This is the method of the counterrevolution in all liberated countries. It attempts through its elements in government organizations and in the mass media, and by the hands of the pseudoclergy and the Satans of the bazaar, to divert the view of the authorities from the primary and principal source of danger and to mislead the security forces. It is here that safeguarding the revolution and uncovering the principal elements of plotting, crimes and terrorism requires more revolutionary vigilance from all the responsible officials.

We should not forget for one moment that simultaneous with deviationist and so-called hypocrite organizations, the nuclei of the counterrevolution and the elements of the United States and the sworn enemies of the imam's line and of our Islamic Republic are still endeavoring with utmost power to topple the Islamic Republic's system. The discovery of Qotbzadeh's plot demonstrated that this is an endless story. For such American groups and organizations as Qotbzadeh's group, which had planned the imam's assassination, planting bombs in a certain place or assassinating this or that personality is something ordinary. One cannot claim that we have arrested and identified all persons associated with the Americanized counterrevolutionary groups. The members of these groups, similar to that of Qotbzadeh, are still engaged in activity here and there.

Thus, in connection with this bloody incident, while the responsible officials, particularly the country's security authorities, should double their vigilance, at the same time one should show more revolutionary care and vigilance in identifying the main origins and sources of these plots, devoid of haste and intimations.

IRANIAN ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA DECRIED

TA092057 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Propaganda Must Not Be Misleading"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: If you constantly pursue the programs of our country's mass media, you will see that some of the talks are in fact aimed at diverting public opinion and negating America. For example, in the talks that were broadcast by Tehran radio on the occasion of the anniversary of the martyrdom of Raja'i and Bahonar, despite the fact that all are aware that this felonious crime was committed by the hands of U.S. elements and with a U.S. plan, nevertheless in these talks the utmost endeavor was exerted in order to portray it to the people as the result of a collusion between the so-called two superpowers, which is an act that is devoid of human and Islamic ethics.

Today, our homeland's people are observing and witnessing the bitter reality that certain hands in our country, and particularly in the official propaganda organization, are striving to negate America and to implement the plan of the U.S. CIA in separating revolutionary Iran from real friends, in depriving revolutionary Iran from the support of natural friends and allies, and consequently isolating it. It is these filthy hands which under the mask of the slogan "Neither Eastern nor Western," and by raising the banner of the Maoist thesis of the superpowers, have aimed the cutting edge of their attacks not at imperialism, headed by world-devouring America, but at the Soviet Union and the creation of a hostile climate toward socialist countries.

Needless to say that among the executors of this policy there are some people who are nurtured by the imperialist, above all the American, arsenal. Although the aware Iranian people distinguish truth from falsehood, and through experience have recognized the friends and foes of the revolution and the Islamic Republic, at any rate one cannot ignore the fact that unhealthy and wrong propaganda will ultimately result in the withdrawal of the people's confidence in the official propaganda organization. The situation will reach such an extent that the people will no longer believe and have confidence even in the true issues and items that are broadcast by our country's mass media.

The fact is that the elements of the liberals and the counter-revolution, in the feature of the Keshmiris and Kolahis, have penetrated into our homeland's mass media, and officials committed to the revolution must not ignore this fact, for propaganda is not for the sake of propaganda alone, propaganda should be at the service of a specific political purpose.

Indeed, the question posed is: What policy and objective is behind that extensive propaganda aid which, by raising the issue of the "two superpowers" and "Neither Eastern nor Western," basically attacks the East, which tries to consign to oblivion the West, America, Israel and other enemies of the revolution but places socialist countries and the friends of the revolution on the same level with America and its allies, namely our enemies? The Iranian nation's glorious revolution possesses an anti-imperialist, independence-seeking and popular content.

Our nation recognizes imperialism, led by the United States, as its main, permanent and irreconcilable foe. Experience has shown the correctness of this stance. Therefore, our propaganda too must be in line with this stance and in an anti-imperialist and popular direction. In connection with foreign policy the government and the responsible authorities have taken outstanding steps toward manifesting its anti-imperialist aspects, but our country's official propaganda, which should be in the service of this anti-imperialist policy, has in many instances taken a diametrically opposed position. The danger exists that this disharmony that has been created by suspicious and unknown elements will cause the withdrawal of the people's confidence both from propaganda and the policy of the Islamic government. Those who control the propaganda affairs should devote attention to this danger.

With respect to the importance of propaganda, the imam of the nation has said: Coordination in propaganda, which is one of the most important things, must be maintained more. You must strive to maintain unity and coordination in such a way that will eliminate any hostile propaganda. You know that the propaganda weapon is more effective than arms in the fields of battle. Our revolutionary homeland's realistic officials must not allow official propaganda to be steered in a direction that is actually intended to negate America and divert public opinion from the main and principal enemy of the revolution and the Islamic Republic.

TWO NEW TRANSMITTERS INSTALLED IN BALUCHESTAN

GF041446 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Zahedan: Two new television transmitters have been installed in the Baluchestan area by the engineers and dedicated employees of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the cooperation of the network expansion unit.

One of the transmitters is in Dujing [Dejang-e Bala] located 60 km inside the Khash District. It has a capacity of 10 watts and will cover the villages of (Kahnuk) and (Dehpayeh), Eslamabad and (Nukabad). Compatriots residing in this area will be able to view the programs of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Channel 8.

The other transmitter, which has a strength of 50 watts, is expected to cover the area of Qasr-e Qand in Chah Bahar District.